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PASTOR EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES OF VIDELA'S PRC TRIP

PY290257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 May (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Carlos H. Pastor said today that Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla will be the first Argentine president to step on Chinese soil; he added that China is a key country in world decisions and for the delicate equilibirum of international peace.

During a luncheon which the foreign minister gave today for accredited newsmen, for Newsman's Day which is on 7 June, Pastor said that the president's trip to the Asiatic nation should be understood from the point of view that Argentine pluralism--the capacity for maneuver enjoyed by few nations--does not seek preferences from only one of the giants in the same sector.

In this connection, he added that Argentina is willing to open relationships in the field of trade and technology with all countries which are in a position to offer trade and technology under favorable conditions; he added that China is the most populous country of the world and may become a large importer of agricultural products, a field in which Argentina is consolidating its position as a first-rank exporting power.

The foreign minister further said on this subject that this direct and open personal contact will strengthen Argentina's ability to exercise an independent and pluralist foreign policy which in no manner signifies indifference, or much less, a position of neutrality toward the centers of power.

He was asked if this would mean that Argentina is taking sides regarding the communist countries. He categorically replied: the interpretation should be that Argentina refrains from taking sides regarding the ideological struggle which the two giants of world communism have been waging for 30 years. He observed that the struggle is irrelevant to Argentina whose political-ideological affinity can only be sought within the framework of a true democracy inseparable from Western ideals.

He pointed out that General Videla will be one of the few people who have arrived there from Latin America on behalf of the government of a country which is completely outside the sphere of direct interest of the Beijing government at the present time.

While stressing that these circumstances must lead to very significant results, he commented that for a country like Argentina, emerging from the most critical period of its hitory, to show that it has been revived with its capacity for foreign action not only unimpaired but even strengthened, should be a legitimate cause for pride and faith in the future. That capacity for action, seldom seen before in Argentina history, will be taken into account when the time comes for assessing the results of the present process as one of the factors which contributed to the achievement and consolidation of its objectives.

The foreign minister said that, regarding the objectives of the trip in the field of bilateral relations, the visit to China will strengthen the will of the two countries to act in closer cooperation in the future, and as proof of this he mentioned the agreements to be signed: for economic cooperation and for scientific-technological cooperation. He said that apart from the agreements a dialogue will be held on the highest level, laying the bases of a diplomatic action which will have a great future.

He believes that a clarification of the political relationship and the obvious ideological differences may become a sound basis for a concrete and long-term understanding in the field of economic cooperation. He observed: This is why this diplomatic step is necessary.

He asserted that this step is important as an opening to the large Asiatic markets and that the trip will serve to clearly show both the international community and the Argentine community that the government has opened the doors to one of the most influential powers of today's international stage.

He added that this becomes still more important if it is kept in mind that China has become a sort of arbiter of the power balance in its convulsed region and may be in the rest of the world as well.

As to the possibility that this step may signify an opening of the large Asiatic markets, Pastor said that the opening of the region is the objective; the move for an opening toward Asia, initiated by the present government with the visit to Japan, will be reinforced. He pointed out that it should not be forgotten in this respect that Japan and China are active trade partners. Taken together they have a high share of the world population and they--particularly Japan--are one of the most aggressive industrial bastions known to history, he said.

The foreign minister concluded by saying that our presence is not limited to the two countries, it is a presence in the whole region, and it is our intention that this trip should also be a message understood throughout the East.

BRIEFS

SUPERSONIC AIRPLANE--Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM)--Argentina plans to construct a supersonic airplane for advanced basic training. The plane will be based on an entirely Argentine design and built with the cooperation of the FRG Dornier enterprise. A technical mission from the Dornier enterprise arrived today to discuss the project. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 8 May 80 PY]

URANIUM EXPLOITATION--Mendoza, 8 May (TELAM)--Adm Carlos Castro Madero, the president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), signed an agreement with Sierra Pintada S.A. for the exploitation of uranium deposits in Sierra Pintada, San Rafael District, and the construction and operation of a uranium concentration plant with a production capability of 700 tons per year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 8 May 80 PY]

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION--Buenos Aires, 29 May--The National Telecommunications Enterprise has announced that the Bosque Alegre satellite communications station in the mountains of Cordoba Province will start operating by the end of 1981. The consortium of enterprises which will build the station includes; the Mitsubishi Corporation; Petersen, Thiele and Cruz, Inc; and Nidico Saci. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 May 80 PY]

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT VIDELA WILL VISIT THIS YEAR

PY300107 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 5

[By correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves]

Excerpts] Buenos Aires--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor announced yesterday that President Jorge Rafael Videla will visit Brazil this year to reciprocate the official visit of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo to Argentina earlier this month. He said, however, that a date for the Argentine president's visit is yet to be set at the convenience of the presidents of the two countries.

FIGUEIREDO MAY VISIT IRAQ DURING 1981

PY221556 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 May 80 p 1

[Text] President Joad Figueiredo could visit Iraq in 1981 to strengthen commercial relations with that country, which is currently supplying almost 50 percent of the oil that Brazil consumes. Contacts have already begun and, if everything turns out all right, the visit could take place in May, on the occasion of Figueiredo's trip to France, or in June. The initial target of the Brazilian Government is to increase from $150 million to $1.5 billion its exports to Iraq. Even if this comes to pass, the value of these exports will be only half of the overall value of the oil which Brazil imports from Iraq every year. With this objective in mind, INTERBRAS [PETROBAS International Trade, Inc.] is surveying those Brazilian enterprises whose products could interest Iraq.

PLANNING MINISTER PREDICTS 85 PERCENT 1980 INFLATION

PY300133 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The inflation rate will reach 85 percent this year. This statement was made by Planning Minister Delfim Neto at a lecture given at the superior war college. Today Neto said that the prices of products imported by Brazil has been increasing enormously. During the first quarter, import prices have increased 54 percent as compared to the same period last year. Petroleum prices will also increase by 175 percent this year causing an inflation rate of 85 percent.

The minister also indicated the excessive investments--much above the possibilities of the government companies--as another cause of inflation. To counterbalance this fact, it was necessary to look for new resources abroad, thus straining the balance of payments.

Neto added that food imports last year were an additional cause of inflation. Finally, he mentioned the salary increase policy and said that Brazilian companies cannot grant wage increases higher than the productivity rate. He said that Brazil today has four great problems: maintaining the development level; reducing the foreign dependency; reducing the inflation rate; and trying to maintain a normal income distribution.

According to the planning minister, we cannot consider any solution for Brazil which does not allow a constant development rate. Within this framework, the minister said he was against a shock treatment to reduce inflation, because it would cause a recession, thus causing social agitation.

Among the strategies recommended by the minister for the country were putting the government's agricultural program on a priority basis, which should reduce inflation by exporting domestic products and creating an exportable surplus to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments, in addition to partly substituting for petroleum imports by means of a consistent alcohol production program.

He further indicated that the strategies to be used to fight inflation will be attempts to control the interest rates, the expansion of the means of payments and maintaining a social policy which will not cause any social tension.

COLUMNIST VIEWS SNAGS IN LIBERALIZATION PROCESS

PY300225 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 11

[By Luiz Orlando Carneiro]

[Excerpts] In Brasilia the government and the progovernment party on one side and the opposition parties on the other side are in some sort of confusion regarding the attitudes to adopt in this atmosphere of political liberalization.

The Figueiredo Government inherited the commitment of political liberalization from the Geisel government and it has tried to carry it out in a way to suit its own interests. I would be naive to think that the government--or the system, as the opposition calls it--is not interested in its permanence in power.

The country's fundamental problem is undoubtedly the need for an annointment of the political liberalization process. This annointment can only be given through direct elections at the municipal and state levels.

The oppositions parties' attempt to merge--which would be equivalent to returning to the old two-party system which has been abolished--is not viewed favorably by the government and the less radical leaders of the Popular Party, who believe that such a merging would only disturb the political process. These leaders believe that the parties being created should stake out their own positions and then enter into legitimate alliances hinging on essential points only.

The government's position continues to be the same. Municipal elections, which are constitutionally scheduled for this year, will not be held.

There will be no municipal elections in 1980. The decision of the government's and the PDS' [progovernment Social Democratic Party] top echelons is to push for passage of the Anisto de Souza's amendment. The annointment will in fact take place in 1982.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN OIL--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) yesterday received an official note from Mexico to the effect that the price of isthmus-type [tipo istmo] oil, which is the kind Mexico exports to Brazil, has been increased by $1.50 per barrel. Thus Brazil will now pay $33.50 per barrel for the 10,000 barrels it imports from Mexico every day. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 May 80 p 16 PY]

COFFEE EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 23 May (AFP)--The Foreign Trade Department has reported that Brazilian coffee exports during the first quarter of this year totaled 122,055 tons, worth $472,871,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 24 May 80 PY]

JOINT DECLARATION WITH EL SALVADOR ISSUED

PA291333 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1805 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Cartagena, Colombia, 28 May (LATIN)--Colombia and El Salvador expressed here today their support for the plan to have the Caribbean area converted into a nonnuclear peace zone, according to a joint declaration signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The document was issued by Fidel Chavez Mena and Diego Uribe Vargas of El Salvador and Colombia, respectively, at the end of Chavez Mena's 2-day visit to this city, located 700 km north of Bogota. "The two countries support the plan to convert the Caribbean area, which today has become an area of violence, into a zone of peace, with adequate mechanisms to ban nuclear weapons and preserve security and good relations among all the states in the region," the declaration said.

The document added that El Salvador and Colombia discussed the possibility of increasing cooperation between the Andean subregional pact countries, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, and the Central American Common Market. "The diplomats noted the need to continue the international task of establishing a code of conduct to adequately regulate the activity of transnational enterprises in order to eliminate practices by those enterprises which are not in line with the developmental goals of the countries in which they operate," the declaration states.

The two countries also expressed opinions regarding the "obvious deterioration of the world economy and the protectionist measures adopted by industrialized countries."

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES REJECTION OF NICARAGUAN CAY DEMANDS

PA291801 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Diplomatic circles believe Colombia will continue to strengthen its position strongly rejecting Nicaraguan demands in connection with the Caribbean cays and the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago.

This belief is based on the presence of Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez. Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas confirmed that Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon will be visiting soon. Uribe has denied that Colombia is seeking international support for its posture vis-a-vis Nicaraguan demands. However, he admitted that one of the most important topics in the communique he signed with his Salvadoran colleague is on respect for the inviolability of boundary treaties.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO EMBASSIES TO AVOID TAKEOVERS

PA290156 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The national government today informed the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Colombia of ways to avoid incidents like the one that took place at the Dominican Embassy. Official sources said all ambassadors must give notice of diplomatic events 8 days in advance so the security corps may adopt the proper measures.

The government's instructions are aimed at averting incidents like the one that took place 3 months ago, when a commando unit of the 19 April Movement occupied the Dominican Embassy. It has also been reported that Dominican Ambassador Diogenes Mallol has been transferred to another embassy in Latin America.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS UP 45 PERCENT OVER PAST YEAR

PA291859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Quito, 28 May (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that petroleum exports made by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] during the first 4 months of the present year have amounted to $458 million.

CEPE Manager Jose Carvajal stated that this represents a 45-percent increase over the same period last year, when crude exports amounted to $258 million. [all figures as received]

Since 1972, when crude exploitation began, petroleum revenues have been the country's greatest source of foreign exchange. Petroleum exports amounted to 60 percent of the total exports during the first 4 months of the present year.

Carvajal highlighted petroleum's importance to the national economy by pointing out that this product must contribute 44 percent to the financing of the national development plan during the coming 5-year period.

CEPE's manager explained that due to petroleum's role in the development plan the national government was forced to in rease by $2 the price per barrel of crude in long-term sales. The barrel has been sold at $36.08 since 1 May.

Carvajal also said Ecuador is a marginal supplier of crude to the world market because of its low production. For this reason, it cannot impose prices and is subject to market fluctuations, he said.

TWENTY PERCENT OF FUEL LOST TO SMUGGLING

PA200335 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] According to official sources at the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], the country is losing more than 1 billion sucres a year due to the smuggling of fuel.

According to the source, our country has lost 1.2 billion sucres as a result of the smuggling of gasoline to Colombia and Peru. This illicit activity has reached unprecedented levels, to a point that it has been estimated that 20 percent of the national fuel output is being smuggled out of the country. From estimates and from documents examined, it has been learned that about 1.4 million barrels were smuggled out of the country last year. For this reason all possible efforts are being made to control this situation.

For a long time CEPE has been studying means to at least help curb this phenomenon, which is so harmful to the national economy. Since previous measures have failed, CEPE is now implementing a system by which it provides fuel directly to ships that load in our country, as it feels this is how smuggling takes place. Naturally the difference between prices here and neighboring countries is the main incentive for this phenomenon that CEPE has decided to fight.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DEPOSIT--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] has announced the results of the work of a new oil deposit in the northeast which might contain reserves totaling approximately 100 million barrels. After drilling one well in (Chuara), a daily production of 2,756 barrels was reported. It is presumed that its final production will total 5,000 to 6,500 barrels a day, an official CEPE spokesman reported. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 May 80]

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY FOR USSR FINANCING OF OLYMPIC TEAM

PA290057 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Two athletes and seven delegates will reportedly make up the Panamanian delegation to the Moscow Olympic games, a decision that has elicited both indignation and protests from various sectors of the community and will cost the national treasury $27,000.

It has also been learned that Meliton Sanchez, treasurer of the Panamanian Olympic Committee, is currently in Cuba, negotiating the financing of this trip by the Soviet authorities through the Cuban Government.

COLUMNIST NOTES CONTINUING CUBAN SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

PA291428 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 May 80 p 7

[By Rey Barria]

[Excerpts] In less than 1 month, three large-scale rallies have been held in Cuba. On 19 April, over 1 million persons filed in front of the Peruvian Embassy on Fifth Avenue in Havana. On 1 May, over 1 million persons congregated in the Jose Marti Revolutionary Square to hear the words of top revolutionary leader Fidel Castro. On 19 May, [date as published] over 1 and 1/2 million people gathered in Havana in front of the U.S. Interests Office in Havana, while another 3.5 million people gathered throughout the rest of the country. The total surpassed 5 million.

The marches and other demonstrations which are held daily in Cuba are not really directed toward those who are leaving. The basic objective is to show U.S. imperialism that the Cuban people are marching alongside their revolution and that neither the blockade nor the propaganda campaigns against Cuba will diminish the working peoples' support for their revolution and their mass organizations. The only way to end the Cuban socialist revolution is to wipe out all the people or cause the island, with its 10 million inhabitants, to disappear. The U.S. rulers and the Pentagon should reflect on this dangerous game that they themselves have started, because those who remain in Cuba, in other words, the Cuban people, and their revolution do know how to defend themselves. And it is worthwhile to remember that they are not alone.

BELIZE TALKS BETWEEN UK, GUATEMALA REPORTED

FL291405 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 25 May 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] Reports of the super secret Anglo-Guatemalan talks on the future of Belize, which took place Monday and Tuesday in Hamilton, Bermuda, have begun to trickle in. The talks were held at the fashionable Holiday Inn and were so secret that few native Bermudians even knew they were going on.

Details of the newest British proposals have, however, become known. The Belize Freedom Committee of New York, which has been requested by the UDP opposition to keep a sharp lookout, has reported that the burden of the British proposals was that Belize should give up, and Guatemala should accept a strip of southern land roughly between the Temash River and the Sarstoon slightly below the 16th parallel amounting to some 200 square miles.

The area under discussion has been determined by projecting a median line from the mouth of the Sarstoon between Belize and Guatemala (that is to say the easternmost extremity of Toledo at Orange Point and the westernmost tip of the Amatique Peninsula at Punta Monabique) and another median line, this time projected from the Guatemalan city of Puerto Barrios through a similar mid-way point. The proposal is that Guatemala should have everything both on the land and in the water south of the point where the two medians intersect.

In return for this sacrifice, Belize is to get golden handshake-independence in double-quick time and some money to tide it over the rough spots in the months after cast-off.

If the proposals are successful, Barranco will remain Belize territory, but Crique Sarco, San Pedro Landing, Doldres and all of the Temash will become part of Guatemala.

Effect of this boundary adjustment would be to satisfy Guatemala that her navy and merchant fleets need not be concerned about violating Belize territorial waters, because Guatemalan ownership of the land south of the 16th parallel would assure her the inalienable right of possession to the waters of the Gulf of Honduras.

Britain has made other concessions to the Gutatemalans, mostly of a financial nature, details of which are not known at this time. The United States also is expected to come through with sweeteners, some for Guatemala and some for the Central American nation of Belize.

The Guatemalan delegation, it has been learned, has promised to take the proposals back to Guatemala for careful assessment, but hasn't quite disguised its satisfaction at having come so far. Another meeting between the British and the Guatemalans will be arranged during the next eight to ten weeks, for a time and a place to be agreed upon.

Guatemala's delegation, on returning to Guatemala City, reported satisfaction with the progress of the two days of talks, which it describes as "cordial and encouraging." The Belize delegates, Courtenay and Shoman, who attended as the Belize observers, also reported that the talks had been cordial, but the statement issued from Belize House emphasized a British commitment to find a negotiated solution to a secure independence acceptable to Guatemala and the United Kingdom and especially to Belize.

The two days of formal talks began on Monday, May 19 and ended on Tuesday evening. But British minister of Commonwealth affairs, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, who heads the British team, decided to stay over a little longer in Bermuda for more private discussions with his Guatemalan counterpart, Ing. Rafael Castillo Valdez. In these informal discussions Britain has apparently given the Guatemalans and undertaking that if Guatemala should find the new proposals acceptable, Britain for her part would use her influence to get Belize to go along.

As now revealed, the British proposals explain why Premier Price of Belize was adamant that the opposition UDP should not be represented at the Bermuda talks. They also explain why Price has been adopting a low profile by sending Courtenay and Shoman in to bat. He can always back away from the new proposals, if he senses that he cannot sell them to the people of Belize.

If Belize should reject these newest proposals, Guatemala will reject them too as she did with the Webster proposals. The biggest hurdle now, observers agree, is to persuade Belize to go along. This is not going to be an easy matter and may require a referendum to determine which way national policy should go.

Premier Price has been proclaiming, with almost missionary fervour, the doctrine of not a single square centimeter to be ceded. The acid test for him and for the people of Belize will come later this year, when the time comes for every man and woman to stand up and be counted.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO GO TO PANAMA 30 MAY

PA300352 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier will go to Panama this weekend where he will be decorated by the Panamanian Government with the Vasco Nunez de Balboa Order.

Foreign Minister Calderon will be departing for Panama tomorrow. He will return to Costa Rica on Saturday. Now let us listen to our foreign minister comment on this homage:

[Begin Recording] I will be gone for approximately 24 hours. I leave on Friday and will be returning on Saturday. The Panamanian Government is honoring me by giving me the Vasco Nunez de Balboa decoration. We are going to have the honor of receiving it tomorrow and to have an opportunity to talk in the afternoon with President of the Republic of Panama Aristides Royo. We are not going to discuss any specific issue or matter. It will be a courtesy visit during which we will talk briefly about Panamanian-Costa Rican relations. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO FORMER SOMOZISTS

PA282047 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Some 20 Nicaraguan citizens have been granted political and territorial asylum through a Foreign Ministry decree. These Nicaraguans had ties with the regime of ousted President Anastasio Somoza. Most of them had sought refuge at the Guatemalan Embassy in Managua and requested territorial asylum from the Costa Rican Government.

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE ECONOMIC AID FOR OLYMPIC ATHLETES

PA290425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Marina Volio de Trejos, minister of culture, youth and sports, announced at a news conference this afternoon that our athletes will go to Moscow to participate in the Olympic games. The minister also said that the government will provide economic aid for the athletes of eight associations who have registered to participate in the Olympic games.

Minister Volio's statement thus puts an end to the problems that the members of the National Olympic Committee thought they would have because of Decree No 11,140 (?C), which [words indistinct] control of all national sports activities.

It was thus established this afternoon that Costa Rican athletes will participate in the Moscow games.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA WARNS FOREIGNERS TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

PA282042 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 May 80 pp 2, 17

[Text] Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia yesterday issued a strong warning to foreigners of any kind, regardless of their situation, rank, category or profession, "to abstain from interfering in Salvadoran politics."

"We are in fact warning them to abstain from intervening in matters that only concern the Salvadoran people; otherwise we will have no compassion and they will be punished according to the law. If we are expected to respect the laws of other countries when we visit them, we, likewise, demand respect for our laws," Colonel Garcia emphasized.

Government sources yesterday specifically referred to the fact that Nicaraguan diplomatic officials have been intervening directly in Salvadoran affairs, even promoting subversion.

In view of these charges made by a spokesman of the revolutionary governing junta, yesterday we approached Colonel Garcia to learn about the measures to be used against those who violate international norms which should be mutually respected.

Colonel Garcia was emphatic in stating that "there will be no consideration in the future for those foreigners who violate Salvadoran laws."

Concerning the national scene, he expressed absolute confidence and said the armed forces have the obligation to respect and enforce respect for the laws of the republic; therefore, he asked for people's cooperation in general, and particularly warned foreigners to abstain from meddling in Salvadoran affairs, as that is the responsibility of the Salvadoran people alone.

He said the armed forces will offer their support to the fulfillment of the national emergency plan because it is considered most beneficial to the majority of Salvadorans.

He explained that the military civic action, as the benevolent branch of the armed forces, will cooperate in the development of welfare campaigns designed to ensure the welfare for all those who most need it in the cities, towns and countryside.

Colonel Garcia asked the people to have confidence in the army and to cooperate so that the revolutionary governing junta can carry out the needed programs for changes satisfactorily.

Referring to the country's security, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia recommended that the people, for their own benefit, not pay attention to rumors.

Cuban, Nicaraguan 'Interference'

PA291744 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2157 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 28 May (EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said here today that "there can be no peace as long as there is no social justice" in his country which is what the people want.

Shortly before departing for Lima, Chavez Mena told EFE that Cuba and Nicaragua may be interfering in his country but explained that he does not have sufficient evidence to make a categorical statement on the matter.

During his stay in Bogota, Chavez Mena signed a statement with his Colombian colleague, Diego Uribe Vargas, whereby the two countries further the technical and scientific cooperation they agreed upon through administrative agreements which are underway and complementary agreements on bilateral programs.

Regarding the Salvadoran problem, he noted that El Salvador is a victim of a very serious violent conflict which he attributed to the actions of the extreme leftwing and rightwing which want to "destabilize" the present government of democratic leanings.

Chavez Mena noted that the Salvadoran Government has a pact with the armed forces to respect the plurality of opinions and affirmed that the church is truly participating in the process that the country is experiencing.

He said the social justice that the current Christian Democratic government is seeking will be obtained through substantial political and economic changes.

He said the church is not leaning to the extreme leftwing or rightwing and decried these two extremes as "very strong" and feeling capable of destabilizing the government activities. He added that this "could increase the violence."

The Salvadoran foreign minister said he regretted the death of Salvadoran Archbishop Msgr Arnulfo Romero, noting that he was a great friend of his.

LEFTIST LEADERS IN RECENTLY FORMED FRONT VIEW JUNTA

PA290348 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0604 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (LATIN)--Leaders of the Leftist Democratic Front [Frente Democratico Izquierdista--FDI] of El Salvador said here last night that the fall of the civilian military junta which rules in this troubled Central American country and the rise to power of the leftists are only a matter of time.

The front is an organization which groups various leftist groups and parties, formed recently as an alternative to the current government.

Leaders of the front, including former junta member Manuel Guillermo Ungo, former Agriculture Minister Enrique Alvarez Cordoba and Juan Chacon, Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) leader, who has the vast support of the masses, said in a press conference that they are touring Latin America in search of support for their cause.

They indicated that the main purpose of their visit will be to warn friends and foes alike so that they will abstain from intervening in El Salvador. "Without foreign intervention we have the necessary means to defeat the enemy on our own," they affirmed.

Extreme leftist and rightist groups and security forces are struggling for power in El Salvador. It is estimated that in the past 7 months approximately 3,000 persons have been killed in the political violence in the country, according to officials of human rights organizations.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS FURTHER CONFLICT WITH REBELS

Clash in Santelaya

PA290134 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1430 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] This report was duly confirmed by an official source in Cabanas Department: We have learned that guerrillas clashed with army troops in Santelaya resulting in five guerrillas killed and five weapons seized. The weapons seized are: two G-3 rifles, two FAL rifles and one M-1 carbine. This incident occurred yesterday afternoon in Santelaya, Cojutepeque jurisdiction, Cabanas Department approximately 55 km north of the capital.

Killings in Capital

PA292226 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1822 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Four civilians were killed early this morning by terrorists in San Salvador who attacked military patrols. Last night two unidentified individuals also died in a shootout in the downtown area. Police sealed off about five blocks in the business sector because masked individuals set off three bombs and fired into the air to protest Tuesday afternoon's arrest of the former education minister of the first revolutionary government junta, Salvador Samayoa, who resigned on 2 January along with several other ministers and presidents of autonomous institutions, claiming that the regime was rightist.

Guerrilla Camp Found

PA300051 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0036 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--Government troops today discovered a camp in which Salvadoran leftist guerrillas reportedly received military training in an area 111 km northwest of here.

The discovery took place a few hours after persons believed to be leftist guerrillas killed 12 peasants who were members of a cooperative charged with working on an estate in the same area that had been confiscated under the agrarian reform plan.

The Armed Forces Press Committee told ACAN-EFE that some 30 guerrillas fought with the National Guardsmen who discovered the camp.

The source said there had been no casualties among the military during the armed clash, but did not give the number of victims among the leftists. The source also failed to link the discovery directly to the patrolling begun in the area by security troops following the slaying of the 12 peasants.

According to the source, guerrilla instruction booklets, some weapons and subversive literature were found in the area of the guerrilla camp, which is close to the Guatemalan border.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON LEFTISTS, BELIZE, EL SALVADOR

PA282308 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz has said that the contradictory statements about the death of industrialist Alberto Habie made by a clandestine organization are caused by the existence of divisions within the extreme leftist groups.

The minister later commented that the trips being made by Gallardo Flores, [member of Patriotic Liberation Front], and other leaders are financed with funds obtained from subversive organizations like the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] and the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] or other guerrilla organizations which obtain funds through kidnappings and robberies.

In another part of his statement, the government minister said that so far he has no knowledge of British military bases in Belize.

On another subject, he said that emigration from El Salvador is a problem only when the Salvadorans enter illegally. Government Ministry sources indicated that according to statistics from the Immigration Department, there has been a decrease in the flow of Salvadoran tourists into Guatemala. The sources added, however, that there has not been a great influx of refugees as has been stated. It was emphasized that there is no cause for alarm because the situation is entirely normal.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DEPUTY REPORTEDLY IN EXILE

PA290052 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2157 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 May (ACAN-EFE)--Social Democratic Deputy Carlos Gallardo has chosen to exile himself, it was being said today in the Guatemalan Congress, which has received a request for a 2-month extension of his permit to stay out of the country.

Deputy Gallardo is a member of the group which announced in Paris the formation of a Patriotic Liberation Front to struggle to overthrow the present Guatemalan Government.

Deputy Gallardo visited several countries together with Elizabeth Alvarez, a university professor; Guillermo Colom Argueta, of the Democratic Left; and Miguel Angel Albizures, a labor leader, in an attempt to achieve "Guatemala's political and economic isolation."

Gallardo was also present at the Social Democrat meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, where the Democratic Front against Repression was formed.

Due to these activities a petition to strip him of his rights was submitted to Congress so that he could be indicted, along with the other persons involved, for "conspiracy and plotting to commit crime."

In his petition requesting the extension of his permit which expires on 30 May, Deputy Gallardo states that he has "been threatened with death," but most deputies believe that "he is exiling himself to avoid being stripped of his rights and subsequent prosecution."

Early today most deputies were opposed to granting the requested extension.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER KILLED IN QUICHE

PA292204 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Leaders of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party left last night for Quiche to learn more about the murder of former deputy and party member Julio Hamilton Noriega yesterday afternoon in a street there.

The members of the Christian Democratic leadership met urgently yesterday to prepare an official protest at this new attempt against a member of their organization, the fourth in a week.

Spokesmen for the Christian Democrats said Julio Hamilton Noreiga was an active member of the party for 20 years and was noted for his dedication and hard work on behalf of the Christian Democratic cause.

A deputy in the past legislature, Hamilton Noriega had received several threats, the Christian Democrats reported through their spokesman, Alfonso Carrera.

NICARAGUAN DIPLOMAT SHOOTS ARMY SPECIALIST

PA282106 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 28 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that Carlos Alfredo Santos, a Guatemalan Army specialist, was shot today by the first secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala.

Reports indicate that Rolando Ubeda, the Nicaraguan diplomat, was involved in a traffic accident in which he ran into a motorist in a residential section of this capital.

The army specialist then attempted to obtain the license number of the diplomat's automobile. This was apparently Ubeda's reason for shooting Santos, who was admitted to the military hospital in this city for treatment.

The case has been turned over to a criminal court. It is not yet known just how the Guatemalan authorities will handle it.

LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS SEND MESSAGE TO CASTRO

PA280455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 80

["Text" of message to Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro from the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Guatemalan Labor Party--no date given, issued somewhere in Guatemala]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

Commander:

Delegates from the directorate of the four Guatemalan revolutionary organizations today held their first joint meeting, which is part of a united movement currently in progress, which we consider as promising. The meeting was called by the companeros of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] National Directorate, to analyze and study the international situation, especially in our area, which definitely shows that imperialism has resumed its aggressive policy and reiterated threats against the revolutions of Grenada and Nicaragua, as well as against the progressive areas in the Caribbean and revolutionary movements in Central America.

During our debates and exchange of views, the main conclusion we reached was that this was the reaction of the most aggressive sectors of imperialism to the defeats suffered in Vietnam, Nicaragua and Iran. Their intention is to enforce a policy of threats with the obvious intention of intervening in the Caribbean and Central American areas. The idea is to hurt and damage what has already been built and has been consolidated under the revolutionary process and also to destroy and neutralize the people's struggle and liberation process. We feel that in view of the reactivation of the aggressive policy, we must all make a tremendous effort to strengthen and coordinate the revolutionary, popular, democratic and progressive forces to stand up against and defeat this new maneuver of imperialism. Our forces must be made aware of the seriousness and implications of the situation. We also feel that, despite the existing situation, the conditions are just right to go ahead with our general and specific struggles in the area and in our countries, and that it does not affect the favorable and positive nature of our struggle, based on the world's correlation of forces. For this reason we should be ready and prepared to carry out a hard, strong fight.

Following are the first conclusions we reached at the joint meeting:

1. In these days of struggle, we want to send a fraternal and combative greeting to the Cuban revolutionaries, to the Communist Party of Cuba and to its commander in chief.

2. To express our revolutionary support and our profound respect and admiration for the Cuban revolution and to indignantly reject the maneuvers of imperialism and of the reactionary press which is attacking and trying to discredit it.

3. To express our total and combative solidarity against U.S. imperialist war threats to the Cuban people and revolution.

4. To reiterate that we are prepared to carry out the actions required to contribute to the defeat of imperialism's aggressive policy in the area.

5. We will be present on 17 May, a historic day, when the people begin their march.

We want to take advantage of the occasion to inform you that despite the criminal repression and the attempts of the enemy to destroy the people's struggle, we are advancing along the firm path of the revolutionary struggle. We also wish to assure you that those of us who in one way or another have assumed responsibilities in this process are willing to make every effort to make possible our unity based on principles so that we can achieve victory.

We realize that the process of unity we are promoting still has important aspects to be solved, despite the great progress made.

We wish to reiterate our profound belief in unity. We also consider of great significance the fact that the first joint meeting held by the four organizations revolved around the solidarity with the glorious Cuban revolution which has given our people the strength to carry on the struggle for our final liberation.

We wish to express our warmest greetings to the leaders of the Cuban revolution and in particular to you.

Fraternally and revolutionarily, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army National Directorate, Rebel Armed Forces Executive National Directorate, Armed People's Revolutionary Organization Command and Guatemalan Labor Party Directorate and Leadership Committee.

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN REFUGEES REPORTEDLY HAVING SERIOUS PROBLEMS

PA290055 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1309 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Dozens of Salvadorans who crossed the border with Honduras seeking refuge are having serious problems. Their difficulties range from a lack of food to a lack of lodging because the towns near the border are not giving them due attention. The Honduran Red Cross has not been able to help because its resources are very limited. People who came from Honduras said that the refugees will be expelled within 15 days because the two governments have no diplomatic relations.

NICARAGUA

MINISTER EXPLAINS AGREEMENTS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

PA291414 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The so-called secret agreements with the Soviet Union, which make Alfonso Robelo lose so much sleep, are no more than agreements for technical aid, scholarship grants for university students and rest periods for leaders of the revolution, Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz and Alejandro Rodriguez, director of the technical cooperation department of the Planning Ministry, explained today.

[Begin recording] In the first place, Robelo was personally invited by me. I did so [accepted] in an attempt to convince him that we should participate in the trip to the Soviet Union. However, he preferred to attend a conference of war veterans in the United States rather than go to see for himself what the socialist camp is and to learn about the secrets, the secret agreements we were going to sign.

Now it turns out that he, who was informed about all this, is terming the agreements we signed secret. They are for some study scholarships and about some literature that may be brought, on any of those forms [as heard] which are not only signed with the CPSU, and not only with those of the socialist camp, but also with other organizations and political parties of the world.

We have said that we triumphed in order to be dignified. We did not triumph to keep our backbones bent, that we have the full right as a vanguard to adjust our relations and that we are trying to make these relations the most beneficial for our country.

I am going to let Companero Alejandro tell you what the agreements that were signed are. [end Ruiz]

[Begin Gutierrez] The trip made by some commanders, presided over by a technical commission, was made to the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

A number of agreements was signed. These cover such fields as mining, hydrocarbons, energy, fishing, communications, transportation, industries, farming and cattleraising.

What does this technical aid consist of? Normally it includes the sending of technicians to Nicaragua who will carry out research and analysis regarding possible energy development and regarding our fishing potential, for example, utilizing scientific research ships. It also includes the training of Nicaraguans in all of these areas, such as mining, hydrocarbons, energy, fishing and so forth. In addition, the offer of scholarships for the training of our youths, short-range training for already trained professionals, a little more professional training, and for youngsters who can continue a career in any of these countries. [end recording]

ARCE TERMS SALVADORAN CHARGE 'TOTALLY FALSE'

PA291724 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2208 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Managua, 28 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] today termed "totally false" the charge made by the Salvadoran Government that 1,500 Nicaraguans were present fighting alongside the people of that Central American country.

Commander Bayardo Arce, president of the State Council and responsible for the international relations of the FSLN, responded to the affirmation made by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran Government junta.

In response to questions by ACAN-EFE, Commander Arce said such affirmations are "assuming an eminently provocative and irresponsible attitude concerning the cordial and harmonious relations which exist today and should continue to exist between Nicaragua and El Salvador."

He added that on saying that 1,500 Nicaraguans are fighting in El Salvador, Colonel Gutierrez is confirming the "turn to the right" of the current Salvadoran junta, on which political observers have commented.

"This sort of opinion did not occur when Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano was the spokesman for the Salvadoran Government junta," Commander Arce stated.

"We reject the charge as false, slanderous and highly irresponsible, be it that Gutierrez made it or that the news agency distorted what he said," Arce noted.

According to international dispatches published today in LA PRENSA, newspaper of this capital, Colonel Gutierrez also accused Nicaraguan diplomats of attending meetings of the revolutionary coordinating board of the masses.

Colonel Gutierrez also said in Acajutla port there were arms which had been sent by Venezuela to aid the Sandinist Front.

Commander Arce said it is also "totally false" that members of the Nicaraguan diplomatic mission in El Salvador had attended meetings of the coordinating board of the masses. He recalled the last time a similar charge had been made. He said that on that occasion the diplomat was reprimanded and the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry withdrew from the mission.

"This was done as a measure to prevent any provocative activity by the Salvadoran right," the person responsible for the international relations of the FSLN stated.

He added that in Nicaragua, for example, U.S., Vatican, and other diplomats attended public meetings "without this being labeled foreign interference."

"Note," the Sandinist commander said, "that part of the diplomats' activities is to observe what is happening in the country where they are accredited to keep their government informed."

On the matter of the arms, Commander Arce said that "we will await official evidence in order to respond."

Then he noted that during the war in Nicaragua, for security reasons, the guerrillas "erased the numbers from the weapons which we obtained at cost or free."

"Hence, it is difficult to affirm that arms given to us by Venezuela arrived in El Salvador from Nicaragua," the Sandinist commander stated.

PLANNING MINISTER REPORTS ON SELA MEETING

PA230236 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] An important press conference was held this morning by Comdr Henry Ruiz, planning minister, to release information regarding agreements and resolutions made during the sixth meeting of the Latin American Economic System [SELA] held in Caraballeda, a beach resort in Caracas, Venezuela.

Commander Ruiz emphasized that only 5 of the 26 ministers invited to attend the meeting did so and he said that this reflects to a certain extent the economic crisis affecting the Latin American economic community and that imperialism is applying pressure to keep the Latin American community divided.

Commander Ruiz said that SELA was created to confront the great problems existing between Latin America and the United States. He said that it is strange that there is no consensus or a single line of action toward the common problems which are affecting Latin America and which are the same problems confronting Nicaragua.

He said that it was important that only five countries had attended and that these countries were the smallest. The countries which attended the SELA meeting are Guatemala, El Salvador, Bolivia, Nicaragua and Barbados. He also said that this meeting was politically important because it included the election of the SELA deputy secretary. Companero Fernando Berrocal was elected and [words indistinct] from Costa Rica.

[words indistinct] this meeting to establish a new international order and a coherent attitude with the Group of 77 which is the economic arm of the nonaligned movement. An action committee was also appointed for the rebuilding of Nicaragua, and Bolivia joined the commission. The Latin American countries also expressed their solidarity with our country and [words indistinct] the national reactivation.

Commander Ruiz also said he met with the Venezuelan president and that several important matters were discussed, especially regarding petroleum. Some formulas were analyzed and it was agreed that petroleum would be distributed by Venezuela. They also spoke of the domestic debt and that Nicaragua is negotiating to pay its foreign debt. The meeting was also attended by [words indistinct] minister.

Commander Ruiz also mentioned the campaign to discredit Nicaragua being waged abroad and urged all those present to assume a professional attitude. He said that just as this revolution has its friends, it also has its enemies.

To a question made about a secret agreement between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, Commander Ruiz said that Robelo had been invited to make the visit to the Soviet Union and he preferred to attend a war veterans meeting in the United States. He also said that they had not signed any secret agreement and that agreements had been signed between the Sandinist Front and the CPSU, for certain [words indistinct] of the revolutionary leaders so that the Soviet Union sends literature to Nicaragua and some scholarships. He then said that Robelo had become a superstitious witch hunter.

Asked about the economic reactivation plan, he said that this plan is advancing well and that positive results will be obtained.

LUIS CARRION CALLS ON PEOPLE TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

PA291740 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] A Mass said in a church in Boaco at 1500 marked the beginning of the funeral of Sandinist Police Companero Rolando Antonio Suarez who died from rifle wounds produced by counterrevolutionaries in San Jose de los Remates. After the mass a political rally was held by the mass organizations of the city. The speakers were Lesbia Pena for the Sandinist Defense Committees; Jorge Lopez, responsible for the Sandinist Police and Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, on behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front.

Companero Carrion presented condolences to the companero's mother in a moving way. He embraced her, thus conveying repudiation for the activities of the people who want to destabilize this process. He also cited the heroism of the fallen companero, noting that once more it has been shown that Sandinists are made of unyielding stock; they just won't surrender.

Our people should defend the revolution from criminal activities because everyone suffers in wartime and so no one should remain indifferent; therefore, he added, if it is necessary to be on a war footing, we will be, as long as imperialism and counterrevolutionaries exist. He viewed the enemies of our revolution as the oldest, most reactionary Somozists who have found refuge in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador and in the enemies whom he labeled as the new Somozas of Nicaragua. He added that our people should fight all these enemies.

BRIEFS

NEW BELIZE SENATE PRESIDENT--Former Mayor of Belize City Mr (William Lloyd Coffin) has been appointed the new president of the Senate. He succeeds the late Mr George Dakers who died on the 26th of March 1980. [Excerpt] [Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 27 May 80 FL]

GRANMA REPORTS 2,197 REFUGEES LEFT 28 MAY

FL291154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] In its "News from Mariel" section, GRANMA reports that 2,197 antisocials left Mariel yesterday for the United States. At the close of GRANMA's edition, 349 boats from Florida were still at the port. Two boats arrived in Mariel yesterday from the United States.

REPORTAGE ON ERICH HONECKER'S ACTIVITIES

FL291355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The official delegations of Cuba and the GDR, headed by Fidel and Erich Honecker, initiated talks [yesterday]. Later in the evening, the distinguished visitors attended a reception hosted by the party Central Committee and the Council of State at which Fidel was present. Fidel accompanied Honecker during the ceremony to greet the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. At the Protocol Hall, Honecker and Fidel conversed with members of the party Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee, as well as representatives of the state and government, mass and social organizations, socialist work heroes and other guests.

Also attending the reception was Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.

Arrival in Cienfuegos City

FL291424 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived this morning in the city of Cienfuegos accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Hundreds of Cienfuegos residents gave a warm welcome to the visitors from the Jaime Gonzalez Airport terminal building observation deck.

Immediately after arriving, the two leaders began a tour of the Guabairo cement plant, which will be officially inaugurated today with a ceremony which will be headed by Honecker and Fidel.

Cement Plant Inauguration

FL291507 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1435 GMT on 29 May begins live coverage of ceremony at which a cement plant in Cienfuegos built with East German aid is inaugurated. Cuban President Fidel Castro and the GDR's Council of State Chairman, Erich Honecker, appear on the dais at 1438 GMT. The ceremony begins with the playing of the Cuban and GDR anthems. The camera then shows Castro, Honecker and other GDR delegation members and PCC officials on the dais. Politburo members Ramiro Valdes and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez are among those on the dais. Raul Castro is not seen among them. The sign behind the dais reads "Long Live the Eternal Friendship Between Cuba and the GDR".

Announcer Manolo Ortega sets the scene. At 1443 GMT (Gunther Heinrich), chief of the German workers at the plant, is introduced. Heinrich speaks for about 4 minutes in German with no Spanish translation. He is followed by Julio Trujillo, speaking in the name of the plant's Cuban workers. Trujillo ends his speech at 1455 GMT by presenting photographic albums to both Honecker and Castro that tell the story of the building of the plant. Fidel Castro begins his speech at 1457 GMT.

Tour of Cement Plant

FL292203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] On a tour of the Karl Marx cement plant under construction a few kilometers from Cienfuegos, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, received a detailed briefing on the new plant. Julio Trujillo, chief of the construction brigade, offered detailed data concerning the plant's production, operation of the first [production] line and prospects for putting the two other lines in operation.

Fidel asked Trujillo several questions concerning the types of cement which the plant will manufacture and the production of a special cement called pozzolanic [puzolancico]. Later in the control room, Margarita Hernandez Monzon, the first woman to operate a cement kiln in Cuba, briefed Fidel and Honecker on various aspects of the production process.

The visitors greeted the Cuban technicians and workers and GDR specialists at the plant. Fidel and Honecker signed the distinguished visitor's log and expressed in its pages the deep feeling of solidarity and friendship that unite the peoples of the GDR and Cuba. They pointed out that the ideas of Karl Marx not only triumphed in the old continent and other parts of the world but also in America where the Cuban revolution followed them and today is advancing with its people on the path of socialism toward new horizons of progress.

Castro Speech at Rally

FL291640 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1457 GMT 29 May 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at Cienfuegos cement plant mass rally in honor of visiting GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrade members of the GDR party and government delegation, dear comrade workers and technicians of the GDR, dear comrade builders and workers of this factory: We have completed 90 percent of the project. Only a few tasks remain to complete Line No 2 and Line No 3, but Line No 1 is already producing. We have produced, according to the GDR chief of specialists, 61,500 tons of cement. Our factory is already producing cement, therefore, we are justified in inaugurating this factory today. [applause]

This factory really has a history, a beautiful history and, at the same time, a heroic history. It is not only the history appearing in the photographic album which was presented as a gift by Trujillo but the history you have in your minds and hearts. It is easy to look at a project once it is completed. It is easy to visit a completed factory. It is easy to visit a factory and observe it producing. But this does not reflect in the least how much effort, how much mental and physical energy, was required to create it [factory].

We can remember from the very first, from the start of the talks with our GDR brothers, the negotiations, the preparation of the blueprints after selection of the location, what is called the microlocalization [microlocalizacion] of the project. But we had to microlocalize [microlocalizar] a macroproject of several caballerias in size.

I remember when the first equipment arrived, the first efforts to move the earth, and when the equipment we had was not sufficient and we needed more. I remember the first workers assigned here, and when the number of workers was estimated and when we recruited them in the former province of Las Villas.

And [I remember] when we were recruiting the construction workers, the youths and when the equipment was being contracted. [I remember] when the mighty German factories, many German factories began to produce the technological equipment for this factory, the arrival of that equipment, the transportation over thousands of kilometers, the unloading from vessels and the transportation to the factory, warehousing and maintenance of the equipment as it arrived.

I remember the technical problems that arose during the construction phase as a result of the degree of humidity [Castro talks to someone in the podium] what is it? The problem of humidity, is that correct? How we had to solve this technical difficulty during the construction phase. All the efforts by the GDR technicians to find the solution and to manufacture the equipment--precisely this equipment right here in front of us. They are well known as Supplement Four [applause] without whose completion we could not set the factory in motion. There we can see the first line producing, Supplement Four operating.

How many millions and millions of hours have been necessary? How much physical and mental work has been necessary? But in the end, as in every fruit of creative work, we have the satisfaction of observing the completed project, the completed work. This plant is of great importance for our country. Trujillo said that this factory can produce much more than all that was produced during capitalism. In reality when this factory is in full operation, it will produce twice the amount of cement produced in Cuba prior to the revolution. With this factory and the one at Mariel, we will have a producing capability greater than the one we currently have, a capability of more than 3 million metric tons, which will raise the country's total production capability in the next 5-year period to more than 5 million tons of cement. This is approximately six to seven times the cement production that existed prior to the revolution.

This factory demonstrates how long, difficult and hard is the path toward development. We have worked 5 years without rest to build this factory, to have at our disposal this raw material which is so essential for development, for economic and social development. And, above all, [it is] extremely basic to solve one of the most critical problems of our population, which is the construction of housing. For years, for many years, we have worked to create an industry which will serve as the foundation for the development of the construction of housing. During the next 5-year period, we will begin to obtain the first results.

With these new cement plants not only will we have what is required to satisfy our needs for several years, we will also have a surplus for export. Thus, our country, with present production capability, will become a cement-exporting nation and will be able to acquire millions of dollars as a result of our new cement-producing capabilities.

This plant, as we all know, has been possible thanks to the bilateral economic cooperation between the GDR and Cuba. The technological equipment has cost 62 million pesos. It was a reasonable price, a satisfactory price for us, very satisfactory. Today the same equipment, without taking into consideration world inflation, would cost between 80 and 100 million pesos. The total construction work, the overall project, as you know and as has been published, exceeds 150 million pesos. Now, that is a lot of millions. However, we were able to obtain a credit in the GDR for this factory, a credit for 10 years with payments starting when the first line begins producing. Those payments include 2 percent interest. That demonstrates magnificent credit conditions, magnificent financial conditions for building this factory.

This is in addition to the excellent relations we maintain with the GDR, the prices--which are satisfactory and stimulating for us--we receive for the sugar and nickel and other commodities we export to the GDR. This trade continues to develop, trade which has grown extraordinarily in recent years, trade which will grow by approximately 46 percent in the next 5-year period as compared to the current one.

Economic cooperation is rapidly growing in a very satisfactory manner between the GDR and our country, in the same manner as it develops with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The development of these relations gives greater strength to our economy. It makes it less dependent on Western markets, on the highs and lows, on the crises of that market. It makes us less dependent on the unequal trade we maintain with the capitalist world. For us the rapid development taking place in socialist countries is an example of encouragement, of stimulation and of hope. An example of this is the rapid development of the GDR, which today occupies one of the first 10 places in the world in industrial production. Since the socialist community is our fundamental support, our possibilities of future development increase to the degree that the socialist community develops economically.

The GDR, of course, has a standard of living much higher than that of our people. They use approximately eight times more electricity than our country with a little less than twice Cuba's population. They use some 15 times more lumber than we do, for example, with some 8 or 10 times more energy than we do. Between new housing construction and housing repairs, they have an approximate production of 150,000 dwellings per year. They produce 12 million tons of cement. The fraternal GDR has the extraordinary merit of having been established on the ruins of fascism in the less industrialized portion of Germany.

They have carried out a gigantic political effort, a gigantic effort of development under very difficult conditions in a country which was destroyed, in the more backward section of the destroyed country. They have been forced to traverse this long and difficult cold war period of time, which now threatens to return, of ideological struggle. For us, the GDR is an example. Like us they are in the frontline trenches, they in Europe and we here in Latin America, in this hemisphere. [applause]

Trujillo talked about the merit of building socialism 90 miles from the United States, that is 90 miles from imperialism. I though, as I listened to him, that in reality we have been building socialism less than 90 miles away, even less than 1 meter because imperialism is right here on our territory at the Guantanamo Naval Base. [shouts and applause] Thus, we are not 90 miles from imperialism--something which we have said many times forgetting about the base--we are building socialism less than 1 meter away from imperialism. We expect that someday they will return our territory to us and withdraw 90 miles away from us, which is the closest we can tolerate them. [shouts and applause]

Like us, the GDR has been forced to wage an extraordinary ideological struggle vis-a-vis the campaigns and propaganda of the imperialist enemy. They have been forced to forge a powerful party and a powerful youth movement and wage great political and ideological battles, as we have done.

They are an excellent example for us. For instance, they have developed a fantastic educational system for political, vocational and technical training. We have made great advances in education but we can still profit from the GDR's experience in this field. We can profit from their experience in organization, their experience in economic development, their experience in the ideological struggle. That is why the development of relations between our parties and our states is so significant. This development will be highly beneficial for both countries, but especially beneficial for us.

That is why our people received Comrade Honecker and the GDR delegation with such sincere demonstrations of friendship, sympathy and solidarity. These are not protocolary or diplomatic gestures. Protocol has nothing to do with our relations. Diplomacy has nothing to do with our relations. They are truly affectionate, sincere and fraternal relations as relations between socialist countries should be. [applause]

This is the second time we have had the honor of receiving Comrade Honecker in our country. The first time we also visited, among other places, the city of Cienfuegos, and we had held a friendship rally in this same city that time. And I recall that at that time we spoke of this plant which we were going to build with the help of the GDR. Hence the great significance. It is a source of enormous satisfaction that on this second visit we have been able to inaugurate this plant that was promised then. [applause]

This plant fills all of us with great pride. As has been said, it is one of the largest cement plants in Latin America. Special thanks must be given to the construction workers who built this plant. Special thanks must also be given to the young builders who turned this work into shock work [trabajo de choque]. Special thanks is due to the brother experts and technicians from the GDR who, as Trujillo [preceding speaker who represented Cuban workers at the plan] explained, worked alongside our own workers, shoulder to shoulder, during the building of this plant. And I know that our cadres and our political and construction leaders and the workers have a high regard for those brother technicians and experts of the GDR. [applause]

They remind us of the thousands and thousands of Cuban construction personnel who today render their service in over 30 countries, because only socialism only a pure, moral society is capable of forging men with those sentiments, with that thoroughly internationalist spirit. Since this plant is an example and a symbol of the friendship between the GDR and Cuba, since this plant is an example and a symbol of proletarian internationalism, since Karl Marx is the founder of our revolutionary doctrine [applause] and since Karl Marx was born among the German people, this plant will bear the honorable name of Karl Marx [applause].

This plant will now be turned over to the workers. They are already making the plant produce, and they will work it to capacity. This is a young, well-trained and proletarian group who, aided by the brothers from the GDR, will certainly turn this plant into a source of productive pride for Cuba. Just as in these first months they have fulfilled and overfulfilled the plans, they will continue to do so in the future. We congratulate and embrace them all. Dear builders, Dear workers. [applause] Fatherland or death, we shall win. [prolonged applause]

Honecker Speech

PA292322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1528 GMT 29 May 80

[Speech by GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker at mass rally in his honor at Cienfuegos cement plant, in German with consecutive Spanish translation--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, dear comrades and friends: I thank you very cordially for the enthusiastic welcome given us in this beautiful city and here at the cement factory.

From this rostrum we wish to transmit to all workers and peasants, women and youth, as well as the combatants of the armed forces of heroic Cuba, the warmest and most revolutionary militant greetings on behalf of the leadership of the party, the state and all the people of the GDR. [applause]

With great satisfaction, we have responded to the invitation extended to us by Fidel, our friend and comrade in arms. We are very happy to be with you in these beautiful days on the island of freedom, the first socialist state in America.

We are profoundly moved by the expressions of friendship and empathy which we have found and the friendship which has been extended to us here today.

We are very impressed with the important achievements of the Cuban people since our last visit in 1974. Indeed, revolutionary Cuba has walked a glorious path and the objectives, for which its best sons fought for decades, are being converted into reality within a historically brief time.

Since the moment of the liberation from the yoke of Yankee imperialism, you dear Cuban comrades and friends have changed your fatherland from a country that is backward and dependent in every sense into a socialist state that guarantees to all citizens social security and protection as well as the freedom to develop all their talents and faculties.

The secret of these great transformations is rooted in the enormous revolutionary strength that is inherent in the Cuban workers and peasants and the proved leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], headed by the outstanding revolutionary and internationalist, Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause]

Dear Cuban comrades, with enthusiasm and certainty of triumph, you apply in practice the agreements reached during the First Congress and are preparing for the Second PCC Congress. We know that it is not easy for you to build socialism. Yankee imperialism, even today, is not willing to resign itself to the revolutionary changes that have taken place in Cuba. Proof of this are the economic blockade, the defamatory campaign against Cuba and the dangerous military threats in the Caribbean.

In this situation which imperialism is doing everything possible to harm the Cuban people, to aggravate the situation and to endanger the peace, we, all united, shout our slogan of solidarity: Hands off Cuba! [applause]

The provocations directed against the Republic of Cuba are a part of an overall attack launched by the most aggressive imperialist circles against the peace and security of peoples. It is necessary for these dangerous maneuvers to be counteracted through the joint effort of all peace-loving forces.

Dear comrades and friends, the GDR supports the powerful actions taken by the Cuban people against the method of aggression adopted by the U.S. administration. Our unbreakable solidarity is extended to the heroic, indomitable Cuban people who have never surrendered. [applause]

These people have never surrendered and will never surrender in the face of the political and military pressure of the imperialists, ideological subversion or economic blackmail. We are fully convinced of this.

The new Cuba maintains the high banners of socialism, internationalism and solidarity. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: The socialist states consistently follow their path of peace. This is of summary importance to the destiny of mankind, in view of the worsening situation in the world provoked by the United States and its NATO allies. During its recent meeting, the consultative political committee of the Warsaw Pact launched a new plan aimed at world peace by approving a constructive and realistic concept for the solution of the most significant problems in this regard.

To us it is an irrefutable fact that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. It is also true that peace can be guaranteed only by the common struggle of all peace-loving peoples in the world.

The movement of nonaligned countries has a great responsibility as regards the peaceful future of our planet. As is known, that movement encompasses the major part of humanity. Resolutions adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana are the guiding basis of its actions.

The efforts of the president and of any member of the nonaligned movement directed toward the implementation of those resolutions will receive our active support and we are certain that this will contribute to peace and security. [applause]

The GDR, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German territory, is working actively in the international arena to safeguard peace and achieve disarmament. Along with the great USSR and the other brother socialist countries, our republic struggles decisively to preserve and deepen the process of detente on the European Continent.

Naturally, we do everything possible to see that defense of our socialist fatherland is at the necessary level so that at any moment we will be in a position to effectively counteract imperialist aggressions. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, Comrade Fidel Castro has already said it and I would like to reemphasize it at this great mass rally. The GDR and the Republic of Cuba are linked by firm and indestructible bonds now and forever. [applause]

This type of relationship can exist only between states and peoples which have liberated themselves from the oppressive yoke of the capitalist regime and which have definitely taken the path to freedom and socialism.

Located on two different continents, our countries have committed themselves to the same objective--the construction of socialism and defense of peace. [applause]

With great satisfaction and pride, we can see that our fraternal union continues to be deepened and that our cooperation has reached high levels. The essence of our relations is and continues to be the firm and unbreakable combative unity between our Marxist-Leninist parties, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the PCC. [applause]

The cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba has shown excellent results. This is a well-known fact. Our relations are being broadened in all areas of social life. We are working jointly with success in completing tasks that are important to the national economies of our countries. All this is being done for the good of the peoples of our two countries.

Dear comrades and friends, it is a pleasure for us to be in Cienfuegos. Here one can feel the strong pulse of the working class. This city, as an important industrial center, makes a considerable contribution to the strengthening of socialism on the island of freedom. With the victory of the Bay of Pigs, this heroic province became a lighthouse of firmness and victory over imperialist aggressors. [applause]

I would like to underscore the words of Comrade Fidel Castro. Cienfuegos has indeed become an exemplary symbol of our fraternal relations. In the past few years, important industries were born here, important Cuban investment projects which we have built jointly--this cement factory and the wheat mill.

During our tour we have noted that the workers and engineers of our two countries have done a good job. This cement factory will make a valuable contribution to the solution of important tasks in the socialist construction industry and the improvement of the lives of the Cuban workers. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, as you know, workers of the region are successfully carrying out the agreements reached by the Ninth Congress of the SED and are continuing to build an advanced socialist society in the fatherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the founders of scientific socialism.

All the activities carried out in our country are directed toward preparing for our party's 10th Congress, which will be held in the spring of 1981 and which will determine the tasks to be subsequently completed in building socialism in the 1980s. In preparing for this important event, we paid special attention to increasing the efficiency and quality of (?total) production.

We keep well in mind that great transformations are taking place in Latin America in our times, just as in Europe. Socialism is increasingly determining the course of world events, thereby exerting a profound influence on the struggle of the peoples of this region.

The decolonization process in the Caribbean and the broad popular movements in Central America are eloquent testimony of the revolutionary forces on this continent.

Along with you, we salute the Nicaraguan people, who under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [applause] overthrew Somoza's hated proimperialist tyranny, thus opening the path to national independence, democracy and social progress. Our active solidarity is with these people. [applause]

Dear Cuban companeros and friends: This trip, which has been so exciting for us, will soon come to an end. We are deeply impressed with your marvelous fatherland and your magnificent people. It is said that when Columbus first stepped on Cuban soil almost 500 years ago, he said that this was the most beautiful land human eyes had ever seen. We are visiting this magnificent country for the second time and we know how many sacrifices the Cuban people have had to make to really make this the most beautiful land of working people. [applause]

We are going back to our fatherland with the certainty that socialist Cuba is a loyal friend and ally of our country. You will always be able to count on our solidarity. And as Companero Fidel Castro has said, you are here on the American Continent, in the first trench, just as we are fighting in the first trench in the heart of Europe. [applause]

We wish all of you, dear companeros and friends, citizens of the Republic of Cuba, new and great successes in the construction of socialism in your fatherland.

Long live the unbreakable friendship and indestructible fraternal unity [applause, shouts of "long live!"] between the GDR and Cuba! [applause, shouts of "long live"] the PCC and our companero and friend, Fidel Castro! Long live socialism! [applause, shouts of long live!"]

Dear Cuban friends, it is for us a matter of great happiness to be able, along with Companero Fidel, to give this factory the name "Great Commitment of Karl Marx," the founder of scientific socialism.

May this enterprise serve always as testimony of our unswerving friendship, cooperation and testimony of the immortal creative force of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live Cuba! [shouts of "long live!" applause]

BAHAMAS

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH CUBA ON FLAMINGO INCIDENT

FL291252 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The Government of Cuba has agreed to demands by the Bahamas Government over Cuba's armed aggression on May 10-11 in which defense force vessel HMBS Flamingo was destroyed and four Bahamian marines lost at sea.

The agreement was (?charted) out in an official release from the Ministry of External Affairs issued yesterday. With details here is Mike Smith and (Kelsey Johnson). Mike:

[Mike Smith] Our minister of external affairs, Hon Paul L. Adderley, announced for general information that the governments of the Bahamas and Cuba have finally agreed on a formula to satisfy the demands made upon the Government of Cuba by the Government of the Bahamas. (Kelsey Johnson) has more.

[Kelsey Johnson] The understandings which have been reached are embodied in the last three notes exchanged between Cuba and the Bahamas on Monday 19th May and Wednesday 21st May, Wednesday 28th May, and have been culminated in an agreement in which the Government of Cuba gives the following assurances and apologies.

1. The Government of Cuba has admitted that the sinking of the Flamingo was occasioned by a regrettable confusion and has acknowledged that a mistake was made by its military forces in failing to identify HMBS Flamingo on Saturday 10th May 1980 as a Bahamian Government ship for which the Government of Cuba accepts responsibility.

2. The Government of Cuba has stated that it had no intention to violate Bahamian sovereignty nor its territorial integrity and accepts responsibility for the actions of its military forces in violating involuntarily Bahamian sovereignty and territorial integrity at Duncan Town, Ragges Island, on Sunday 11th May 1980.

3. The Government of Cuba has given its assurance to the Government of the Bahamas that the Government of Cuba in compliance with the principles that govern its foreign policy, respects and will continue to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

4. The Government of Cuba has agreed to compensate the relatives of the four seamen lost at sea. The amount of such compensation is to be agreed between the two governments.

5. The Government of Cuba has also agreed to make reparation to the Government of the Bahamas for the loss of the Flamingo. The amount of such reparation is to be agreed between the two governments.

6. The Government of Cuba offers without reservation its explanation for the GRANMA editorial of May 13th 1980 which was never intended to offend the national honor and dignity of the government and the people of the Bahamas.

7. The Government of Cuba has apologized to the government and people of the Bahamas for the involuntary violation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Government of the Bahamas and Cuba have agreed that the foregoing and a mutually satisfactory agreement on the amount of compensation and reparation to be paid by the Government of Cuba would constitute an honorable solution acceptable to both governments.

The final resolution of this matter will come up on agreement between the Government of Cuba and the Government of the Bahamas on the amount of compensation and reparation which is to be paid by the Government of Cuba to the Government of the Bahamas. Negotiations to this end are continuing.

Further to reaching agreement on the above incident, both governments have agreed to give consideration to the delimitations of the maritime boundaries separating the Bahamas and Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ARMED FORCES, POLICE SUPPORT PRESIDENT

PA292355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 May (AFP)--The armed forces and the national police reaffirmed today their support for President Antonio Guzman and stated that they honor the Constitution.

The reaffirmation came at a time when the president is facing a serious economic crisis which encumbers the country's budget this year. Col Bolivar Soto Montas, armed forces legal adviser, stated in a speech that the armed forces must only and exclusively serve the best interests of the country.

President Guzman thanked them for the statement and said: I can assure you that as long as I am the chief of state I will be a resolute defender of the armed forces which are essential to maintaining order, peace and the security of all Dominicans.

President Guzman added that he was convinced that the armed forces and the national police are permanent institutions which must be protected in much the same way as the country itself and that they should be above the disputes and controversies typical of political parties or groups.

NEW BANK, PRESIDENCY OFFICIALS APPOINTED

PA291747 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 May (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman today designated Carlos Despradel as Central Bank governor to replace Eduardo Fernandez, who resigned.

He also appointed Ramon Martinez Apnte as secretary technician of the Presidency, replacing outgoing secretary Dr Jaime Alvarez Dugan.

The evening newspapers publish a letter by Fernandez which indicates that he resigned effective 6 May. The letter states that the government has tried to cover up expenditures not contemplated in the state budget this year.

The outgoing minister believes that this financing policy would have serious repercussions on the rate of inflation, would increase the balance of payments deficit and could lead to unforeseeable situations in the value and allocation of national currency.

Along with the comments in financial circles, the government is facing a serious crisis of [passage indistinct]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

TALKS UNDERWAY ON SALVADORAN-HONDURAN BORDER CONFLICT

PA291753 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2147 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Lima, 28 May (LATIN)--El Salvador and Honduras resumed negotiations on their border conflict today. The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Fidel Chavez Mena, and Honduras, Eliseo Perez Cadalso, met with the OAS mediator, former Peruvian President Jose Bustamante y Rivero. The meeting was held after the arrival of the Salvadoran foreign minister, who told newsmen that they have entered into the final stage of the negotiations.

"Good will exists on both sides and I am optimistic," Chavez Mena said. He added that the groundwork and the procedure to discuss the border limits have been set. The two Central American countries engaged in the so-called Soccer War more than a decade ago and started negotiations to solve the border conflict 2 years ago. The Honduran foreign minister arrived last night. His Salvadoran colleague told newsmen that "there will soon be satisfactory results." The meeting will end Friday.

BOLIVIA

CONGRESS EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER GARCIA REMARKS

PY291657 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] The legislative branch, with 53 national representatives in attendance, including senators and deputies, has approved a resolution expressing concern over the remarks made by Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza, charging that Garcia's remarks violate and are disrespectful of the national Constitution, the basic institutions of the country and the democratic process the country is going through. The second point of the resolution reiterates the unyielding decision of the legislative branch to safeguard and defend the democratic process by protecting the national Constitution and the country's democratic institutions. The resolution, presented by Senator Zamora of the National Alliance Revolutionary Movement, MNRA, was approved without the required quorum. The third point of the resolution reaffirms the 11 October 1979 resolution stating the congressional decision to carry out the political trial in accordance with the current laws, that is, in accordance with well-documented accusations against persons responsible for positions held and not against any institutions.

Before the resolution was approved, Deputy Calderon of the Authentic Revolutionary Party, PRA, bloc requested that a fourth point be included asking the executive branch to review General Garcia Meza's appointment as army commander, but this motion was not approved by the other members of Congress. The congressional resolution presented by Zamora was approved by 53 national representatives. Not present was the Democratic National Action, ADN, bloc which stated that the remarks made by Leonidas Sanchez were offensive because they accused ADN members of involvement in a new coup allegedly in progress. The representatives of the Bolivian Socialist Phalange, FSB, also left the Congress, without giving any reasons for their action.